EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Mails of the Niagara and Hermann.

this city about two o'clock yesterday morning, and the Hermann, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at her dock at five o'clock A. M. The chief points of the European news had been previously forwarded by telegraph from Halifax and Boston, and appeared in our solumns. We publish, however, to day, some interesting details of the intelligence with leading articles from the European

one. When off New York the passengers held a meeting, at which the following resolutions were adopted:—

at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in closing a protracted and extraordinarily tempestuous voyage, during which we have been exposed to one of the mest violent gales known to the North Atlantic ocean, we deem it a duty publicly to express our thanks to Captain E. Higgies, for the consummate seamanship, skill, courage, and vigilance displayed by him in moments of extreme peril; and to which, under a benign Providence, we are indebted for a safe return to the shores of our native and adopted land; and also to bear testimony to his impartial and unvarying courtesy, under the most trying circumstances, by which all on board have been made anomally confortable.

Resolved, That the ability, promptaens, and fearlessness with which the chief engineer, for J. Gallagher, the chief officer, Mr. R. Venes, and all the officers and crew of the vessel, have performed their outes, also deserve our most grafeful and cordial thanks.

Resolved, That the adolirable bearing of our noble vessel amid the flercest seas, and the case and firmness with which the december of the vessel, that the adolirable bearing of our noble vessel amid the flercest seas, and the case and firmness with

Restives, That the admirable bearing of our noble vessel amid the flercest seas, and the case and firmness with which she has withstood tools trem-indous shocks, have proven her to be well deserving of the confidence and patronage of the travelling community.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to Captain E. Higgins, and that the press of New York he requested to problem the same.

For and by order of the meeting of the massengers.

E. JOY MORRIS, Chairman.

Redolphi Garriger, Secretary.

The Hermann did not put into Provincetown as respected.

Our Paris Correspondence. Paris, Oct. 13, 1853.

Bad Weather-Mosquitos-American Society-Dear Bread-The Emperor's Health and Amusements-Bull Baiting-Theatres and Music-Memoirs of a Murderess and an Editor-City Railroad - Sketch of the Members of the Provi sional Government, &c., &c., &c. Wet, cold, damp, and suggy-such is the atmos-

pheric return; add to this the pleasant fact that we have been visited by clouds of mosquitos-just such animals, I imagine, as were sent to plague Pharoahlarge, fine, healthy creatures, which bite with equal vigor and discrimination. The rain has driven them in doors, and we are all-men and dogs-engaged in a desperate campaign against them. Perhaps, from this reason among others, the fashionables have not yet returned to town, and the arduous duties of the gay season have not yet commenced. They may be shortly expected, however; their he:alds—the whitewashers and scrubbing women—have been seen plainly enough during the last few days. Entautres, who intend to sustain the reputation of Paris for hospitality, I may mention Mrs. Ridgeway, who will receive as usual; Mrs. Moulton, who will shortly exchange her chateau of Petit Val for the hotel of the rue de Courcelles-Mr. and Mrs. Lesieur, of Norfolk-Mr. Howard, late of the Irving House, who is not going to establish a hotel on the American plan on the site of the old stamp office in the rue de la

on the site of the old stamp office in the rue de la Paix, as was reported, but intends to live quietly and as pleasantly as may be in the Champs Elysées. Meanwhile, bread remains as dear as K was—as dear, I say, to the city; costing it somewhere about ninety-six centimes a loaf of two k logrammes. This is sold to the public for eighty centimes; quite as much as the poor can well afford. The reduction costs the city 56,880 francs a day.

You will be alarmed to hear that Louis Napoleon had a sit of indignation on Friday, and doubly shocked on learning that the Empress fainted twice on the following afternoon. The natural bnoyancy of the French character enabled us to bear up against these national diasters; but quiet was not entirely restored until the Patrie and Moniteur announced that the Imperial digestive organs were once more in successful operation. Since that happy moment I have had the pleasure of seeing Louis Napoleon short some fifty brace of pheasants, hares, qualls, and other game. The proceeding was curious. The animals are led to believe it is their duty to attend a levee upon the Emperor. They sometimes decline, in which case they are dragged forward, and with the aid of alings, &c., compelled to parade before his Majesty, who, at ten paces distance, takes aim with a formidable gun, fires, and really kills quite a large

and or sings, e.c., completed to parade before his ma-jesty, who, at ten paces distance, takes aim with a formidable gun, fires, and really kills quite a large number of them.

He was expected last week at the Chantilly races, but disappointed the public. Fortunately for the lat-ter, the weather did not follow his example—it was fine, and the sport was good. Armont won the first

In the south, where horse races do not amuse the In the south, where horse races do not amuse the public, they require something more piquant. Accordingly we find that at a recent bull baft at Seville three of the matadors, among others, the famous Lucas were dangeron-ly wounded, and the Corregidor was compelled to send in an espada to hamstring the animal. Our countrymen were still more unlucky. A bull that was being baited the other day at Marguerites, near Nimes, fairly lost patience, gored a couple of men to death, and severely wounded a third.

Our city approximants are already anticals.

gored a couple of men to death, and severely wounded a third.

Our city amusements are almost entirely supported by strangers. Adam's new three act open "Lee Bijou Perdu," at the Theatre Lyrique, has been very successful; and so has a debutante, Mile. Cabel, who has added a pretty soprano voice to the resources of that house. Another interminable drama, by Anicet Bourgeois and Masson, called "Georges and Marie," is drawing out its Alexandrine length at the Gaité. Rachel, as you know, is about to leave us for St. Petersburg. She comes out at the Bolchoi; and you may form some nation of the farore she is creating when I add that already all the seats are said to have been secured for the entire season at \$6 and \$12. you may form some nation of the farore she is creating when I add that already all the seats are said to have been secured for the entire season at \$6 and \$12. The country theatres are apparently in a bad way. Managers are unable to fulfil their contracts with their actors, and considerable distress prevails among the latter. It is said that a company is to be started to manage all the provincial theatres of France. Our Hippodrome continues its feats of aerial equestrian skill. It was advertised the other day that M. Martin would ascend on the back of a lion. He did so, and the audience was much delighted. They found out, however, next day, that the lion was stuffed, and now abuse the manager. Some wag quotes Scripture, and asks whether they would have preferred Martin to ride on the back of a live dog.

Two books of memoirs, one by the noted murderess. Mme. Lafarge, and entitled "Heures de Prison," the other by Dr. Véron, the editor of the Constitutionnel, and styled "Memoires d'un Bourgeois," have recently appeared, and are attracting much curiosity.

Paris is progressing. Our city rallroad from the barriere of Passey to the Place de la Concorde, is now completed, and will be inaugurated on the 1sth. The cars will contain from twenty to twenty-two people, and the fare will be fifteen centimes, (three cents.) The seats will be divided like stalls in a theatre—an improvement you might properly borrow from us.

The papers are full of the Turkish question, and in

theatre—an improvement you might properly borrow from us.

The papers are full of the Turkish question, and in pity I spare you any comments. Public opinion here regards war as tolerably certain.

It was curious enough that at the time of M. Arago's death he was the only member of the Provisional government of 1845 in Paris. All but two—Cremieux and Louis Blanc—are, moreover, in very bad health. Old Dupont de l'Eure, who has been the doyen of French politicians for many years, is living in his Chatcau de Rougepière, and awaiting death, in the midst of his relations. Lamartine 4s suffering dreadfully from rheumatism in his legs, and, notwith standing, is compelled to work hard to falfil his contracts with the publishers. Albert (l'auvrier) has been a prisoner at Belle Isle ever since 1849, and is subject to inflammation of the bowels. Ferdinand Flocon was incapacitated by ill-health from perforaing his duties as a member of the Provisional government; he is no better. Marie suffers from acute neuralgia. Ledru Rollin lives in daily dread of being carried off, at a moment's warning, by a disease of the heart.

The Turkish Question.

The Turkish Question.

ROSZTA'S LIBERATION—BUSSIAN FLOTILLA AT ISMAIL.

—EXCITEMENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE—THE TURKS
AND CHRISTIANS IN SMYRNA—DESPARCHES.
The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing oppon the 10th instant, says:

The Gex. Correspondent gives a detailed account of the diberation and return of the Hungarian, Martin Koesta, from Smyrna to America. The semi official organ is at great pains to show that the Austrian government has not come off second-best in this matter, but such is evidently the case. The hope is indirectly expressed that the United States government will offer some kind of apo-

or the conduct of Captain Ingraham; but as Rowts with and private been liberated by the French General country and private the sum of the United States, the rights and private proved that he was entitled to the rights and private proved that he was entitled to the rights and private proved that the whole States, the Austrian censular authorities had the India of him. The prospects of Austria are not so remarkably brilliant just now that she should wish to pick a quarrel with such a surge young college of the control of the co armies, would be dispersed and Albania. Disorganization would break out among those bands, who
are not famous for discipline; the disorder and
anarchy, which would be the result, would
compel Austria to assemble troops, and even
to interfere with an armed force. The presence of the
allied fleeks in the Bosphorus would prevent the Russian
from executing this plan of campaign. That intervention
would prolong the war, and render it more difficult and
more expensive. During this time the arrangements of
Europe might be modified. It would be difficult for Prassia and Austria to remain completely neutral in a question of such impertance. Will circumstances permit
France to send troops to the spot? Would lengland support and encourage local resistance, or form bands of partrans seeking to maintain the independence of their country? or will long war again desolate Europe, and lead to
rew arrangements of territory? These questions must be
set forth in order to allow the whole question to be understood. But there would be great presumption in any
persen attempting to decide on them?

A correspondent of the London Nows, writing from
Contantimople upon September 25, apysi—'You can form
but a faint idea of the excitement that prevails here.
Since the arrival of the couriers every one is a sked for
news; and the great question is, Shall we have war? The
interview of Ministers with the representatives of the
foreign Fowers succeed each other with astonishing rapidity. Yesterday morning the Soulan convolked a council at the imperial palace for eight o'clock. The deliberations lasted till mid day. The Secretary of the Grand Vivier had sent round summonses to all the Muchirs, Vivier, and functionaries, to the rank of Buttu, and from
the clergy to that of Mekke Paissy. One hundred and
twenty Hodgias were also summoned. The council commenced at mid-day to the minute and is still sitting.

The Austro-American affair is terminated a lea aimethe.

Wh. T. P. Brown is at present at Suyrna, and is to embark
the

the bishop quitted Argyrocastro after having appealed to the Vala at Janins, and to the Patriarch at Constantinople.

That aggression was soon followed by another of a similar kind in the very town of Argyrocastro. While a Christian merchant was returning to his home one evening he was attacked by a number of Turks, who stabbed him in various places and took all the money they found on him. Although the assault and robbery were committed in the middle of the town, the authorities took no steps against the assassins, or fer the protection of the inhaliants.

**Example province of Arta the inhabitants of the village Troumerks happened to be whitevashing the walls of their church. As they did not think the permission of the authorities necessary for so simple an act, the kaimakan caused the Muhabirs (Elders) of the village to be sommoned before him at Arta, and having imprisoned them for twenty days, only restored them to liberty on the payment of a sum of 500 plasters. Such acts as these have increased the audacity of the Ottomans and the fears of the Christians.

The Dervensga Suleiman Bey Phrassari raturned to Arta after having for more than fifteen days exercised much and useless oppression on the inhabitants of Lamari, under the pretext of compelling them to seize and deliver up to him the chief of the brigands, named Cokali. He threw into prison difteen Muhabirs of the villages which he traversed, and had them Bed bound to Arta; but while suleiman Bey was thus exercising useles rigor on innocent persons, Cokali himself, at the head of eighteen men, attacked Carvafrara, a position about twelve miles from Arta, seized the men posted by Suleiman Bey in 'che position called the Five Wells, and disarmed and bound them. Having taken their arms, ammunition and 'coney, he went quietly to the estag house, where he are

drank his fill, and taking the money he found there, retired unmolested to his place of refuge. The state of the province of Bladovitz, situate on the frontier, is deplorable. The bands of brigands shelters in the province have taken up arms and menaced the civil and military authorities of Arta. Sulviman Bey only negotiates with these brigands, promising to each of them pay and kardyi (recompense.) The inhabitants of the two villages of the district of Radovitary and the state of the two villages of the district of Radovitary and the state of t

company have ceased plying on the Lower Danube below Orsova.

LATEST DESPATCHES.

BUGHARKE, Sept. 50, 1853.

General Laders has arrived at Backarest.

The Russian troops are in motion. Fifteen battalions of foot and thirty-two pieces of artillery have marched through the town.

The army is distributed among four camps.

The Russians have posted strong bodies of troops with artillery, at the following points on the Danube, at which it is considered the passage of the river may be effected, viz.—At Bregova, at a point opposite Widdin, at the ford of Arker-Paianka, at the ford below Bochibra Falanka, at a point above the mouth of the Schyl, at Islas, at Flamunda, at a point just to the east of ciurgowo, at a point between Kateritta and Silistria, at a point seven miles below Hirsova, and, lastly, at Brailow.

Large stores of provisions, the presents of patriotic Russians, have been sent to the army to the Principalities.

Frince Gertschakell is on the banks of the Danube inspecting the troops.

Sr. Perrassuras, Oct. 1.

The Grand Duke, heir to the throne arrived, bare to.

ter. There had been no deaths within the last three days.

VIENNA, Oct 8.

Measures are being taken to reinforce the troops on the Turkish frontier. It is asserted that the New Five per Cent Lean has been effected with the Rothschilds at 89. It amounts to £7,000,000 sterling. There is a clause declaring the contract invalid in case of war. On the 10th inst., the Emperor will go to Munich.

BERLIN, Oct 3.

The king of Prussia, the Czar, the Grand Durke, heir to the throne, and the prince of Frussia, arrived has night at Fotsdam. On the 0th the Czar leaves for 5t. Petersburg, by way of Konigsberg. His journey to Kiev has been put off.

Onr letters from Berlin represent that the truant journey of the kings to Warsaw, so unlooked for, so contrary to the known wishes of the minister president so prejudical to the independent neatralily hitherto observed by the Prussian cabinet, had made a prolouni and unpleasant impression on the public mind. The royal truant appears to have taken advantage of M. Manteuffel's momentary absence from the capital to gratify his penchant for the society of the imperiul absolutist, and the Berliners fear that the weak kirg may return to them confirmed in his most erroneous and impracticable notions of government. It is a well associated fact that the Czar has been most pressing in his invitations to his royal brother in-law, and that the effectual message, carried by Count Munster, arrived at Berlin only on the mering of the day on which his Majesty set off. The Berlin newspapers speak with great caution of the king's journey, yet plainly betray a wish to discuss it in its suspected bearings. To credit a correspondent of the Cologne Gazdio, orders have been delivered to the conductors of the Prussian newspapers, restraining their liberty of writing with reference to the Russo-Turkish question.

The resolution of the Turkish council to declare war was adopted by 60 to 3.

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The resolution of the Turkish council to

MAIXA, Sept. 24, 1583.

The American brig Potomac has arrived in our harbor it is asserted that the refugee Koszta is on board Warsaw, Oct. 3, 1853.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia ar rived this afternoon, having travelled together from Kosel.

England.

Thirteen deaths from cholera occurred on Sunday, October 9th, at the Liverpool workhouse, ten of which were emigrants from on board the Isaac Wright, two from the Elas Greenman, and one, a pauper, who had been in attendance on the cholera patients. In addition to the deaths at the workhouse, two deaths from the same discase have been reported in Kent street. On Saturday, four German emigrants, from the ship Emma Fields, were brought to the workhouse. The total deaths from cholera at the workhouse, up to Sunday night, were forty-nine; but, with one or two exceptions, the deceased parties were all German or Irish emigrants.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Bright, M. P., to certain gest lemen in Manchester desirous of holding a public meeting on the Eastern question:

ROCHMARK, Oct. 10, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I have your circular calling a meeting on the Eastern question.

ROCHMAIR, Oct. 10, 1533.

DEAR SIR—I have your circular calling a meeting on the Eastern question.

I can conceive nothing more unwise than to endeavor to excite public opinion to drive the government into a war with Russia in defence of Turkey. If such a war should be undertaken, I believe eur children and posterity will judge us precisely as we now judge those who involved this country in war with the American colonies and with France—with this difference only, that we shall be held to be so much more guilty, inasmuch as, having had the blunders and crimes of our forefathers to warn us and to guide us, we shall have wifully shut our eyes to the lesson which their unfortunate policy has left us. Manchester and the two millions of people in its district will, I hope and believe, regard those men as their worst enemies who, by any act at this moment, shall weaken the efforts of Lord Aberdeen to preserve the peace of Europe. If men would let their reason guide them rather than their feelings, I am sure the pressure of public opinion world be for peace and not for war. War will not save Tarkey, if peace cannot save her; but war will brutaliza our people, increase our taxes, destroy our industry, and postpone the promised parliamentary reform, it may be for many years.

I cannot attend your meeting, but I send you some of my views on the Eastern question.

JOHN ERIGHT.

J. W. Hudder, A. Athengum, Manchester.

The Turkish Minister visited the Earl of Clarendon at the Foreign Office, upon the 11th int.

The Orpheus had arrived in England from Adelaide, whence she sailed on the 12th of May, with 3,292 ounces of gold, valved at £13,100.

Photographic Fraude on the Bank of England which will cause, it is understood, a great change to be speedily effected in the character and general appearance of the notes issued by that corporation. It has just been ascertained that, by means of photography, fac similes can be obtained by a skifful operator, with the greatest facility, and that fraudelent copies of bank notes, thus obtained, would pass muster, even with some of the most experienced judges.

We are not aware by what means the suspicions of the suthorities of the bank were originally excited on this important subject. It is stated, however, that they were first caused by one of these fraudulent notes having been exchanged for gold "over the counter," its spurious character having escaped the generally closely scrutinising eyes of the cashlers in that depastment.

Under the impression, from certain indications which manifested themselves on the note, that it had been fabricated by photographic agency, experiments were made by one of the most eminent and experienced photographers in the netropolis (whose aid was called into requisition by the bank authorities,) when it was clearly proved, by the results of those experiments, that the spurious note had been manufactured by the means suspected, viz; photography. So close was the rosemblance between the spurious note (whence the copy was, taken by the photographer alluded to, that not only were the signature and the private marks (the latter known only to the bank efficialty initiated with the closed accuracy, but the very water mark itself, in all its integrity, was as clearly and closely defined as the other more prominent characteristics of the graine defined. This is termed the "negative by the usual method (which need not be described here) is then in a fit state to recei

Ireland.

A Galway paper says:—There seems still to be no check to the fearful tide of emigration which is depopulating this unfortunate country. Day after day are they departing, and even the rigor and dangers of a winter voyage have no terrors for them. To-day (Oct. 11) the bark Clarence, J. B. Purdon, our respected townsman, owner, ceparts from the docks with one hundred and twenty passengers. One comfort the poor people have is, that they will be well provided for by the owner, and every attention and to their comfort.

The Clonnel Chronicle remarks that all kinds of new grain are coming vey slowly into market, the farmers continuing to hold back supplies, although the prices are extra-agantly high as compared with those obtained at the corresponding period last year. This fact of itself, it is added, would seem to asy that the farmer is beginning to experience "better times;" for in many instances, to our own knowledge, the tenant farmer in this neighborhood has paid his rent without, as in former years, being required to dispose of his crops. We regret to say that the reports which have reached us about the potato crop are not as sati-factory as we could wish. The blight is still progressing in its mysterious course, and it will require the utimost vigilance and care to prevent it from spreading in "the pit" or elsewhere, and of infecting those which are already free from it.

DREADFUL MARINE DISASTER—WRECK OF THE BRIT-BSH SHIP ANNIE JANE ON THE SCOTCH COAST— THREE HUXDRED AND FORTY LIVES LOST—SCENES AT BARRA ISLAND—INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER,

THREE HUNDIED AND FORTY LIVES LOST—SCENES AT BARRA ISLAND—INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER, ETC., ETC.

Our English files by the Niegara announce one of the most terrible catastrophes on record—the total loss of the ship Annie Jane Masen, commander, belonging to Liverpool, which was driven ashore on the irror bound coast of farra Island, during the recent gales, on the night of Wednesday, the 28th ult., when no fewer than three hundred and forty-eight passengers—men, women and children—met with a watery grave. The Annie Jane was a large vessel, and sailed from Liverpool, for Quebec and Mentreal, an the 9th of last month, with some four hundred and fifty emigrants, most of them Irish families. It is presumed that abe had made some progress across the Aliantic, when she encountered the late fearful southwesterly gales, which disabled her and rendered her unmanageable, and in that hopeless condition she was driven back and dashed on the terrible coast of Earra, one of the Hebrides. With a point called Vatersay, where the wieck accurate, the island is six miles in length and two and a Ariff bread, and lies some five miles south-west of the next island. There is a lighthouse on the head, which is the lighest in the United Kangdom, being 630 feet above the level of the sea. Such is the terrible character of the ceast, however, that there is little chance of a vessel being rescued when once it is entangled among the reefs. Several of the survivors contrived to get a passage from the aland over to tobermory, a small seaport in the 18te of Mull, and from them the authorities heared that 3/8 pas engers were drowned, and 102, with Mr. Fell, the chief officer, and 12 of the crew, saved.

We give below portions of the fearful narrative:—

We give below portions of the fearful narrative:

• • • At the time the ship struck, all the officers
and crew were below, but there were also on deck a large
number of male passengers, who held on by ropes and
rigging, and with feelings of deepair contemplated their
fate. Meanwhile the great majority of the assention

rigging, and with feelings of despair contemplated their fate. Meanwhile, the great majority of the passengers, including all the women and children, were below in their berths but the striking of the ship gave them a fearful wakening. Many rushed on deck in a state of nakedness, wives clung to their husbands, and children clung to both, some mute from terror, and others uttering appaling screams and eagerly shricking, "Is there hope?"

The scene is described by the survivors as the most agonizing which it could enter into the heart of man to cenceive. After the first shock was over the passangers rushed to the beats, three of which were placed between the miscennast and the poop, and the fourth lay on the top of the cooking house forward. The lightboat had already been lost. But the boats were of no earthly use, for they were all fixed down and scenned, or lay bottom up. While the passangers were thus clustered around the boats, and within a very few minutes after the ship grounded, she was struck by a sea of fearful potency, which lostantly carried away the dense mass of human beings into the watery waste, and boats and bulwarks went along with them. At least one hundred of our fellow creatures perished by this fell swoop. The wild wail of the sufferers was heard for a moment, and then all was still.

The great majority of the women and children, as well as some of the me le passengers, remained below, either parelyzed by terror or afraid that they would be washed

tow creatures perished by this fell swoop. The wild wail of the sufferers was heard for a moment, and then all was still.

The great majority of the women and children, as well as some of the male passengers, remained below, either parsityzed by terror or afraid that they would be washed away in the event of their coming on deck. But their time also had come. The frightful thumping of the great ship, taken in connection with her cargo of railway iron, must have immediately beaten the bottom out of her; and while her fabric was in this weaken state, another dreadful sea broke on bard and I terally crushed that part of the deck situated between the mainmast and the missumast, down upon the be-this below, which were occupied by terror-atricken women and sleeping children. They were killed rather than drowned, as was fully evidenced by the maked, mutitated and gashed bodies which were afterwards can obser. The axin and missemmats went at the same moment. This second branch of the catastroph took place within a very few minutes after the passengers and part of the crew had been swept away from the exch along v. The beats. The most of the remaining armines are assumpted on the rather than drowned, as were they are the passengers and part of the crew had been swept away from the exch along v. The beats. The most of the remaining stumps of her mast went by the board, and also broke into three pleess. An additional number per fished at this disruption; and all the survivors remained on the poop, with the exception of seven men, who had secured themselves on the toggallant forceastle. The poop fortunately floated well, and, as it was about high water, the wreck had been observed from the island almost as soon as the day breke; and, in the first instance, seven respectively for the Barra men same down to rander such aid as might be in their power. The remains of the missenmast were still attached by the shroulds to the missenmast were still attached by the shroulds to the minuter of nearly three hundred and twenty-eight b

Switzerland.

News arriving at Berne on the 4th inst. states that the government of Ticino had organized several companies of militia.

The deputies of this canton continued to have frequent conferences with the President of the Confederation, and insisted that Austria should cease, within a given time, the violent measures which she has adopted.

Germany.

The German papers publish the following note, dated Innapruck, October 7:—The news is confirmed that four emissaries of Mazzini have been arrested. They betrayed themselves by their conduct. When a gendarme demanded their passports, one of them drew out a pistol from his pocket. There were found on them English assaports, proclamations, and letters which compromise many persons in southern Tyrol. They also had 40,000 forins. A fifth emissary escaped.

Holland.

Tax Hagus, October 8.—The Minister of Public Worship in Holland has notified to the Royal Commissioners in the provinces the receipt by government of an official communication from the Fope, giving notice of the erection in the kingdem, by his Roliness, of an archbithopris and four bishopries, and of the nomination of an Archbishop and four Bishops. The Commissioners, in accordance with the new law on religious liberty, will, consequently, be enabled to communicate officially with the abovementioned dignitizies, provided that the family names of the prelates be joined to their ecclesiastical titles.

thoned dignituries, provided that the family mames of the prelates be joined to their ecclesiastical titles.

Italy.

The Parlaments of Turin of the 6th instant announces that on the 28th uit. the Tuscam government had promulgated a new rawnicipal law. Every district of Tuscamy is to be represented in future by a Council General, a tribunal, and a gonfa safer. The Council General is to son-sist of the gonfalonier, the priors residing within the jurisdiction of the tribunal, and a certain a maber of councillors. The appointment of the gonfalonier belongs to the Grand Drike. The members of the Council General are drawn by lot from among the proprietors of each district, and the priors are chosen among the highest hax payers. In towns of slight the population does not exceed 2,000 inhabitants, the priors are to be three, and the cuncillors six in number. In towns of from 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, there are to be four priors and eight councillors; in the of more than 5,000, but under 10,000, five priors and ten councillors; in those above 10,000, but rot exceeding 13,000, six priors and twelve councillors; in those sove 13,000 but under 20,000, seven priors and fourteen councillors; in those and Legheren councillors; in the city of Larca, nins prior-and eighteen councillors; and at Florence and Leghera, ten priors and twenty councillors. The gonfaloniers remain in office during four years. The new law is only to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1854, and the present gonfaloniers and Communal Councils are to continue the last of December, 1853.

The Grandle of Romar of the 1st inst. announces the death, in his 80th year, of M. Joseph Capogrossi, Professor of Criminal Law in the Roman University.

Greenland.

It was mentioned on the 23d of June last that an expedition was about to start from Portsmouth to test the miving capabilities of the southern coast of Greenland, in consequence of a grant having been made by the King of Penmark to a Mr Lundt. The Dolphin yacht, of 217 tons, which was fitted out for the purpose by Mr. Albert Robinson, Sir Walter Trevelyan, and Mr. Regner Westenbolt, has now returned to London, after an unprecedented passage of six days from Cape Farewell to Land's end, having on board upwards of 16 tons of copper ore, said to average more than 50 per cent of pure metal, and a great variety of specimens of silver and lead ores. The expedition was accompanied by Mr. W. C. Vivien, a mining captain from Cornwall, and Mr. Hoff, a mineralogist, on the part of the Danish government; and their report is stated to be very satisfactory regarding the metallifercus character of the entire country included in the grant. Mr Friis, a Norwegian mining captain, and ten men, were left at the mines to carry on operation.

India and China.

ANTICIPATED FALL OF PEKIN—THE MARKETS IN CHINA—FURTHER FROM BUNMAH—THE PERSIANS IN HERAT.

The steamer Calcutta arrived at Trieste at 4 o'clock A.*
M. on October 11, in one hundred and ten hours from Alexandria, with the following intelligence:—

The rebellion in China continue to progress, and Pskin was expected to fall soon, and with it the Hien foung dynasty.

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Tea in demand, and congou higher; raw silk and cassia had also risen.

Exchanges at Bombay 2, 1½; Calcutta, 2 0½ to 2 0½, 5; Hong kong, 5-9 to 5-10½; Alexandria, 95½.

The exports of grain from Exypt were still going on, and the question of stoppage unsettled.

The Nile had done damage, but was falling.

The accounts from Europal are unsatisfactory. The war party at Ava was increasing in strength. The King alone prevents war. The new English provinces are overrun with large bands of robbers, who lay them waste, with the view of arriving the inhabitants into Burman. These bands are no strong that it has been judged prodent to increase the force at Prome. The troops are sinkly.

The Persians have obtained possession of fierat.

The steamship Merlin, from St. Thomas and Bermuda, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The Merlin left St. Thomas upon the 19th instant, and Bermuda upon the

St. Thomas upon the 19th instant, and Hermuda upon the 23d. The news is not important. Our correspondent at St. Thomas says:—"Business is looking up. The health of the Island is very good, never was more so—weather very hot and close."

The Bermu'a Royal Coxelle of the 18th instant transfers to its columns a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the members of the court and bar of Lake county, Ohio, held after the intelligence of the dea h of Mr. Howden, late United States Consul at Bermuda reached his associates.

A case of iail fever had occurred in the Hamilton pri-

associates.

A case of jail fever had occurred in the Hamilton prison. The patient was immediately removed. A scheme is in project among a number of merchants of NewYork and others in Hamilton to build a vessel of about 200 tons measurement, on shares, to be thrown open to the whole community, at £10 a share; it is purposed that she be kept entirely on the freighting business, headquarters to be in New York, and commande and manned by Bermudians. As soon as it can be ascertained how far the scheme meets with support, a meeting will be called and business entered upon. catered upon.

Captain Austin, 56th regiment, was appointed fort ad-

meets with support, a meeting will be called and business entered upon.

Captain Austin, 56th regiment, was appointed fort adjutant at Bermuda.

The Bermudian of the 19th instant, speaking of the prevailing epidemic says:—By the obituary in this impression of our journal, it is evident that the fever still lingers in the colony; but there is no question that it is very considerably checked, both as regards the number of cases and the amount of mortality. There is good reason for the hope that its further duration will be quite limited. A correspondent conveys the information that the disease was introduced into St. George's from abroad, and the evidence he gives in support of that Satement is quite to the point.

The English Admiral at Halifax, baving heard of the ravages of the fever at St. George's, despatched three medical men by the war steamer Argus to that place.

The question of an increase to the police force was strengly advocated by the press. A report for a new berial ground for St. George's was submitted to the House of Assembly.

St. VINCENT.

The weather had been rather alarming in this island, and on the 17th ult. it wore a very threatening appearance. Shortly after sunset it began to thunder with indications of rain, which soon followed in heavy showers. As the night advanced the thundering increased, accompanied with lightning so vivid as to have at times illuminated the whole land. About midnight the storm was so severe that many of the inhabitants were induced te quit their beds in anticipation of a hurricane.

The investigation is proceeding before the authorities. It seems that a very large number, nearly 150, are accused of being ringleaders is somewhat like the old militia of that island, with as many officers as privates. Of the number arrested, thirty-five had up to the 29th att. been liberated. The number of prisoners will cause a heavy drain on the public femise of the island, and will still more deeply involve them in financial difficulties. The arrival of the Governor-General was da

Isaac Valverde, Esq., the oldest member of the Ephrew community, died at Earbadoes, at the advanced age of 77 years.

More Destructive Fires.

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IN MILEERSVILLE, GA.

A despatch to the Savannah Republican cays there was a disastrous fire in Milledgaville on the 26th inst. It broke out in a workshop, about 16 o'clock, and destroyed the entire square of buildings opposite Huson's Metel. The brick block containing Child's jewelry store, was also consumed. There are but two or three stores left in the town. None of the hotels are injured. The loss is purhaps one hundred thousand dollars.

hundred thousand dollars.

IN LOCEPORT, N. Y.
LOCKFORT, Get. 28, 1853.

Another large fire occurred in this village last night. It criginated in the tub and pail factory of Hous & Kibern, which was consumed, with the saw and flouring zail of Douglass & Jackson. The loss on mist property is supposed to be about \$125,000.

The Snow Storm.—The snow storm reported from the less appears to have raged all avound us. It prevaled with much violence in litie on Moaday night, and snow fell to the 'epith of several inches. It was accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, and during the storm the house of Capt. Zammerly, in the heart of the city, was struck by the electric fluid. Fortunately the inmates of the house were unninjured, although the chimneys were demolished, a clock was torn to pieces, three doors were forced from thir hinges, window glass and sashes destroyed, and a bed usually occupied, but which fortunately was vacant on that night, was much damaged. The walls and ceilings were begrined and stained as though by the explosion of powder.—Buffulo Commercial.

NEW YORK FIREMEN IN BALTIMORE.—A delegation of firemen from New Yors, Company No. 14, are now on a visit to Baltimore and are the special guests of the Mechanical boys. They have been entertained with a splendid dinner at Bernum's hotel, in the usual style of that celebrated house and afterdircussing the good things of the season, started on an excursion on the Baltimore and Ohlo railroad to the Relay House. Yesterday they visited several places of interest, and to-day a trip to the Catile Show will give them an idea of the rare agricultural products and superior stock of the good old State of Maryland. The members of the Mechanical company are rendering their visit one of pleasure and gratification.—Baltimore Sun, Oct. 25.

Decision of Judge Duer in the Broadway Railroad Case, SUPERIOR COURT. Ocr. 29 .- In the case of Thomas E. Davis and other

against the Mayor and Corporation of the city of New

York, I am now prepared to give my decision. Before I proceed to state the conclusions at which I have arrived in this case, I doem it appropriate, for several reasons, that I should give a brief history of the proceedings which have taken place before me, because these proceedings, if they have not been misrepresented, have been misunderstood. The case was brought to a hearing seen musemented by the pleadings in the May been that when the such that will be the such that the such that s

SAUTHDAY, Oct. 29, 1853.—Present Jonathan Trotter, Esq., President, in the chair, Assistant Aldermen Mabbatt, Breaden, Ring, McGown, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, and McGorkey.

A quorum not appearing, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned to Monday afternoon, at secondary.

From the minutes, C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Clerk.

NAVAL OFFICERS ORDERED, DEFACEED, &c. I. RICHARD FORCES ORDERED, DEFACEED, &c. I. RICHARD FORCES OF THE CYANG, and has there months have of absentials Rodman Levis has been ordered to the frigulation of the characteristics.